THE YORKSHIRE STOVE

FREESTANDING DOWNBURNING ROOMHEATER

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This Multi-Fuel Stove is authorised for use in Smoke Control areas using the fuels listed at A on page 6 and any other areas, using the fuels listed at A and B on page 6

NON BOILER MODEL

LEAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS WITH THE HOUSEHOLDER

Manufactured by: Dunsley Heat Ltd, Fearnought, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, England

FOR EXPERT ADVICE ON FUELS, INSTALLATION & CHIMNEYS CONTACT:

Solid Fuel Association, 7 Swanwick Court, Alfreton, Derbyshire DE55 7AS	Tel: 0800-600000
Solid Fuel Industry Association, 13 Rathfarnham Rd, Terenure, DUBLIN 6	Tel: 01-289-4547
The Coal Advisory Service, 37 Malone Road, BELFAST BT9 6RX	Tel: 01232-681331

A/22160/5/8/98

YORKSHIRE DRY STOVE

The Yorkshire Dry Stove is built to the highest standard, using best quality materials and dedicated manufacturing methods, to give you a stove with superb clean burning, for use in or out of smoke control areas. The downburning technology with air injection for efficient and smokeless operation, together with pre-heated air wash ensures a clean view of the fire with maximum efficiency for all fuels used.

The Yorkshire Stove is supplied with all firebricks fitted. Check that the firebricks are secure, see FIG. 10, check the metal wedge No. 9. two firebrick wedges No. 8. and the two sidebrick holding brackets No. 7. are firmly in position.

Handle with care as firebricks break very easily under shock.

The license serial number of this stove will be found on the aluminium label which is positioned on the outside back, bottom left, when you are facing the front of the stove.

STOVE GROSS WEIGHT - 132 kg.

STOVE PRODUCT CODE NUMBERS.

Metallic Black	No. 0301
Metallic Blue	No. B0301
Forest Green	No. G0301

HEAT OUTPUTS UNDER TEST CONDITIONS

Burning Mineral Fuel at a rate of 1.23kg per hour	7.75kW
Burning seasoned wood logs at a rate of 2.79kg per hour	7.49kW

Will heat an area of about 150 cubic metres at the above outputs. Outputs from 2 to 12kW are obtainable by adjustment of the air control knob to control the burning rate.

Using the correct rate of burning for the fuel being used efficiencies of over 70% can easily be obtained.

DETACHED PARTS SUPPLIED WITH THE YORKSHIRE STOVE

1 Operating Tool.

1 Hooked Poker

1 Ash Shovel.

1 Installation, Servicing and Users Instructions.

ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1 Multi-Fuel Ash Container	- Part No. 1414
1 Fuel Carrier	- Part No. 1429
1 Griddle	- Part No. 2039
1 Trivet	- Part No. 2040

The Yorkshire Stove when installed and used correctly will give you many years of efficient service. Dunsley guarantees the Yorkshire Stove for a period of 3 years from the original date of purchase against all manufacturing faults. This includes delivery of parts, but does not include any labour involved in removing or replacing the parts. This guarantee does not apply to items which would be subject to fair wear and tear ie. all firebricks, Grate Bars, Shaker Bar, Fuel Retainer Bar, Door Rope, Door Glass, Gaskets, Throat Plate. Use of parts other than those supplied by Dunsley Heat Ltd, or overfiring of the Stove will invalidate the guarantee. This guarantee no way diminishes the buyers statutory or other legal rights.

Dunsley has been designing and manufacturing solid fuel heating equipment for over 50 years.

CRE DOWNBURNING TECHNOLOGY

The Yorkshire Stove incorporates downburning technology developed by CRE Group Ltd Copyright © and Design Right reserved 1997 CRE Group Ltd.

GLYN HUGHES DESIGN

CRE® downburning TECHNOLOGY

A/22160/10/9/98

The Yorkshire Stove uses the CRE Group downburning system. Its method of operation is different from other solid fuel appliances...

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY - THEY CONTAIN ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

BEFORE YOU BEGIN... THIS APPLIANCE MUST NOT BE MODIFIED IN ANY WAY

WARNING: The installer has a responsibility under the Health & Safety at Work legislation to provide for the safety of person(s) carrying out this installation and to provide adequate protection. Note that fire cement is caustic (wash hands thoroughly after use), and be aware of the possibility of disturbing asbestos in older installations. No component on this appliance is manufactured from asbestos or asbestos related products.

This leaflet gives a guide to installation, but in no way absolves the installer from responsibility to conform to British Standards in particular, BS8303, ('Code of Practice for Installation of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances Burning Solid Mineral Fuel') and BS 6461 (Installation of Chimneys and Flues for Domestic Appliances Burning Solid Fuel including Wood and Peat), local and national building regulations, building standards Scotland and Local Authority bye laws. Or the rules in force in the country where the appliance is to be installed. Failure to install appliances correctly could lead to prosecution.

Remember: the chimney is not simply a duct to carry gases away, it is an integral part of the appliance. No stove will work correctly unless the chimney is sound.

On first initial lighting of the stove condensation could occur and the condensation could turn to drops of water, this would particularly apply if the chimney had not been used for a long time. This is a natural thing and should not be cause for concern. The same would apply if wet fuel is burnt, particulary wet wood.

Also note: The Yorkshire Stove is spray painted with a special heat resistant stove enamel paint. As it heats up for the first time the paint will commence to cure and the resin in the paint will give off a smell for 2 to 3 hours, this smell is not harmful. It is best to run the stove at low to medium temperature for the first 4 to 5 hours.

CHIMNEYS SHOULD

- Terminate above the ridge and in any case at least lm above roof level.
- Be at least 4.1 metres high measured vertical from the top of the stove.
- Have a minimum internal cross section not less than 0.0176m² i.e. round 150mm diameter or 132mm square.
- Have a maximum internal cross section not greater than 0.14m² i.e. 375mm x 375mm.
- Be free from any cracks.
- Have no bends sharper than 45 degrees, and be free from obstructions.
- Be swept by a qualified chimney sweep.
- Be connected to this one appliance only.
- Older chimneys may have been poorly built or have developed cracks. If you suspect this, seek expert advice.
- If the chimney previously served an open fire it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits. It is recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use.

NEW CHIMNEYS

New masonry chimneys must conform to local building regulations.

Factory made chimneys should conform to BS 4543 Part 2, and be installed in accordance with the manufacturers instructions, and BS 6461 Pt. 2.

EXTRACTOR FANS

An extractor fan must not be fitted in the same room as the appliance.

THE APPLIANCE SETTING

The stove must be installed on a level solid hearth at least 150mm thick (which may include the thickness of a solid floor) extending at least 225mm in front of the appliance and at least 150mm to each side. Important: The Yorkshire Stove has an afterburner air intake at the rear of the stove body - there must be at least 75mm air gap between the back and sides of the stove and any wall to give free access for air. This will also allow circulation of air round the appliance to ensure the heat generated is circulated into the room.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

A gap of at least 460mm (18") must be allowed between the appliance and any combustible material. In addition the flue pipe must be a minimum of at least 3 times the flue pipe diameter from combustible material (normally 18") unless the combustible material is insulated in accordance with the Building Regulations in which case the distance can be reduced to 1.5 times the flue pipe diameter.

Care should be taken to keep soft furnishings and moveable items of furniture well clear of the stove.

AIR SUPPLY

Just as people need air to breathe, so a fire needs air to burn. There must be a permanent supply of air to the room in which this fire is installed, equal to 80cm² (12.5 sq ins). A suitable air brick will ensure this air supply, gaps under doors etc may be sufficient but it is not recommended that this is relied on.

A/22160/10/9/98

THE YORKSHIRE DRY STOVE COMPLIES WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS

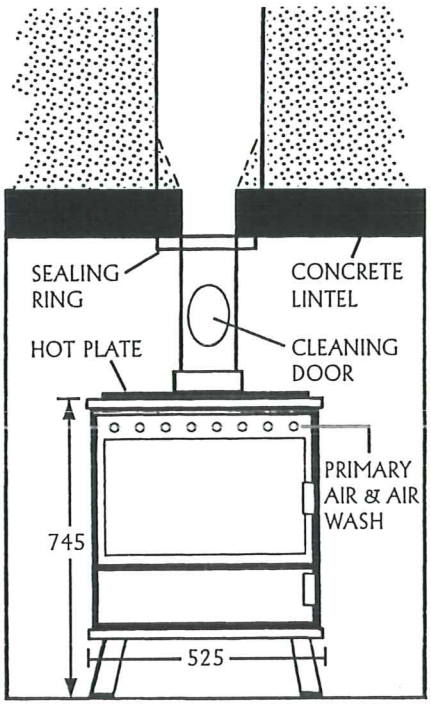
ASPECT	STANDARDS USED	
	SOLID MINERAL FUELS	WOOD FUELS
Constructional and Dimensional Requirements	BS 3378:1986*	BS 7256:1990*
Thermal Performance Requirements	BS 3378:1986* BS 3250:Part 1:1993*	prEN 13240:1998

* As amended by HETAS LTD. Form 7A dated 01/08/96

FITTING THE STOVE

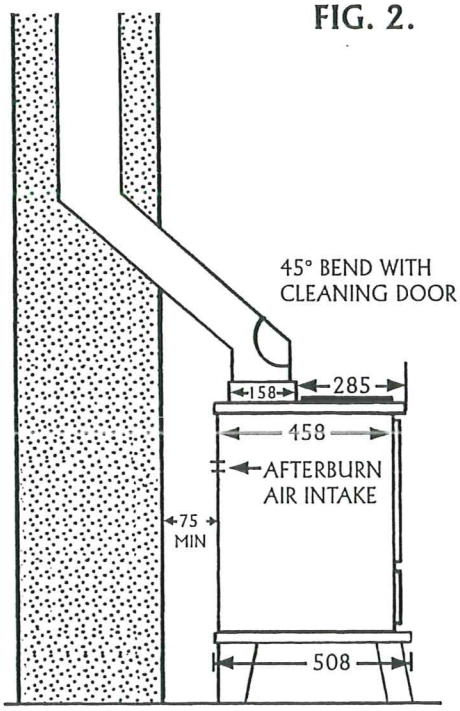
TWO POSSIBLE INSTALLATION ARRANGEMENTS

FIG. 1.



All measurements in millimetres - deduct 100mm from Height for (short leg) version.

FIG. 2.



Place the Stove in position on the hearth. The adjuster bolts (M10) on the rear legs should be adjusted in or out as required to ensure the stove is set level and firm. Tighten locking nuts.

Connect the appliance to the chimney using a length of 150mm diameter fluepipe, sealed to the stove and the chimney using glass fibre cord and fire cement.

The fluepipe connection can be vertical or have a single 45 degree bend. It may be fitted with a cleaning door for cleaning the chimney as shown at FIG.1 and 2.

Alternitavely the chimney can be swept through the stove. To do this, follow steps A to D on page 10 to remove the firebox top bricks. The chimney can then be swept through the main door. After sweeping, make sure that all the sealing surfaces for the top bricks are clean and the seals are in good condition. Replace the top bricks in reverse order ensuring sealing rope and wedges are in position.

Two possible methods of making the connection are shown here, (see Fig 1 and Fig 2).

Whatever method is used it is imperative that:

The complete flue from the stove itself to the top of the chimney terminal is sound. Even small cracks or gaps may cause smoking or poor performance.

The complete flue should be smooth internally without any voids in which gases can swirl or be cooled down, nor any ledges on which soot may accumulate.

It must be possible to clean the entire length of flue. In some installations it may be necessary to fit a cleaning door in the chimney.

If from experience it is decided there is excessive "draw" in the chimney and a draught stabilizer is fitted to the flue pipe or chimney in the same room as the appliance the permanent air opening should be increased by 300mm² for each kW of rated output. With the chimney warm a draw of 0.15 to 0.3 mbar is recommended. For expert advice on Chimneys and Flues see page 1.

INSTALLER'S DUTIES

Check that all parts are correctly fitted, visibly check that seals between components, firebricks etc are in place. Light the fire, see operating instructions. Check that the flue functions correctly and all products of combustion are vented to the atmosphere through the chimney terminal.

Demonstrate use of the appliance, and accessories to the user, and hand over the instructions.

Offer to supply everything necessary for proper operation: Fuel, fuel store, fuel hod, ash carrier etc.

Remind the householder of the need for regular chimney sweeping and draw their attention to the 'Warnings' in this document.

YORKSHIRE DRY STOVE

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY - THEY CONTAIN ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

WARNING NOTE

Properly installed and operated this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:

(a) Open doors and windows to ventilate room.

(b) Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.

(c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required.

(d) do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

GETTING READY TO USE YOUR YORKSHIRE STOVE

The Hot Plate on top of the Yorkshire Stove should only be removed for cleaning purposes when the fire is not burning and the stove cold.

An extractor fan must not be fitted in the same room as the appliance. It is essential that the fire has adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation. Apertures provided for this purpose shall not be restricted. Have the chimney swept at least once a year. Take care to clean the chimney, flue connections and flueways prior to lighting up after a prolonged shut down period. A fireguard conforming to BS6539 should always be used whenever children the old and/or infirm are present, as the exterior surface of the stove is a working heating surface and can get very hot. Do not use an aerosol spray near the appliance.

Do not operate the stove with the doors open, except when lighting, re-fuelling or clearing ash, then operate according to the instructions, use the operating tool to open and close the door. Turn the knob anti-clockwise to open, clockwise to close.

SMOKE CONTROL REGULATIONS

The Yorkshire Stove complies with the clean air act and can be installed in smoke control areas when installed and used in accordance with these instructions.

LIGHTING

De-ash the firebed, and set the grate for the fuel you are using, (as explained later). Fully open the primary air inlet. Place some small sticks of dry wood with two or three firelighters together at the very back of the grate and light them. The flames will be drawn backwards to pre-heat the afterburner chamber. When they are burning well cover them with a layer of dry fuel about 75mm (3in) deep, nearly close the fire door, about 13mm (½inch) open, an easy way to achieve this gap is to turn the door knob full right and push the door gently to stop. Leaving the air slide at the top of the fire door fully-open.

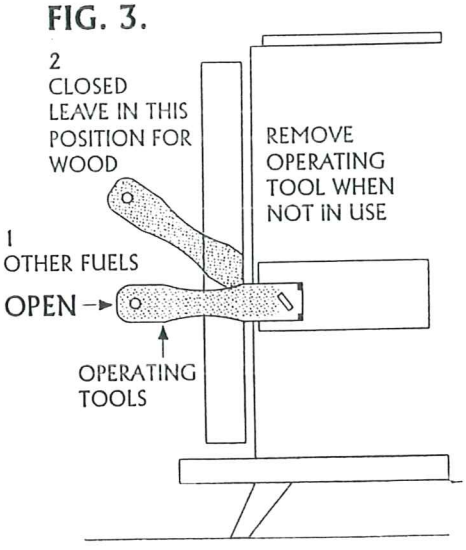
When the fuel is burning well "about 10 minutes" push the burning fuel towards the back and fully refuel the fire. Turn the door knob full left, close and latch the firedoor. Set the air slide according to your heat requirement. Because the Yorkshire burns *downward,* combustion first becomes established at the back, it may *appear* to light slower than a traditional stove, but heat output will not be affected.

CONTROL

How fast the fuel burns and so how hot the fire becomes depends on how much air reaches the fuel. In ordinary stoves the air enters below the fuel, so that smoke is carried upwards. The Yorkshire Stove uses the CRE Downburning system where air comes in at the top, the fire burns *downward,* so that smoke (which is tiny particles of unburned fuel) is forced through the very hottest part of the fire and so burns away - giving more heat for less fuel therefore much cleaner combustion.

Use the air slide at the top of the fire door to regulate how much air reaches the fuel and so how fast the fire burns and how much heat is given out. The exact setting to use will depend on the fuel you are using, how much heat you require and the natural draught on the chimney. The most suitable settings will quickly be found from experience. Move air control slowly to find the suitable position. Do not overfire. Slide left to close, right to open. When in the closed position the air control is still slightly open to allow a bleed of air into the stove to maintain good condition.

FIG. 3.



DE-ASHING, and SETTING THE GRATE

The Yorkshire Stove is fitted with a multi-fuel riddling grate which has two functions:

It adjusts how much space there is between the firebars, making them suitable for either wood or for other fuels. It agitates the firebed to remove ash.

To de-ash the fire- the glass fire door must be closed. Locate the operating tool in the boss on the right-hand side of the stove and agitate it up and down to dump the ash into the ashpit ready for removal. To remove ash close primary air inlet before opening ashpit door. Open the ashpit door and insert the ash shovel using the tool provided. The ash shovel will slide on the metal slides, push well in to collect the ash, remove ash shovel. A deposit of ash will be left between the metal slides and the back, do not remove this ash, it is required to reflect the heat back to the burning fuel and to help to insulate the base of the stove. Close the ashpit door. Always allow ash to go cold before disposing of it in plastic dustbins or bags. Dunsley Heat can supply special ash-carriers to make it easier and cleaner to carry ash through the house and allow the ash to cool before putting it into plastic dustbins or bags.

A/22160/10/9/98

NOTE: The ash shovel cannot be left in place in the ashpit as the very high temperatures developed by the Yorkshire Stove would damage it.

It is very important that the entry to the afterburner chamber (at the lower back of the firebox) is kept reasonably clear of ash. With some fuels It will be necessary to use the hooked poker supplied to clear this area when the fire is to be refilled with fuel. After clearing any ash from the entry to the afterburner, push some of the remaining fire back towards the gap. This makes sure that the temperature is hot enough to burn the smoke.

RE-FUELLING

To re-fuel, the ash door must be closed, open fire door slowly, the firebox should be well filled but do not overfill. Do not allow any fuel to lodge between the glass and front bars, or touch the glass.

SETTING THE GRATE POSITION Use the operating tool to move the grate bars to the appropriate position for the fuel you are using, please refer to FIG.3. Page 5.

GRATE BARS The grate bars on the Yorkshire are manufactured from chromium alloy to give long life. However to get the best life out of the grate never allow the ash to build up in the ash compartment and touch the underside of the grate as this will reduce the life of the grate bars.

FUELS HETAS Ltd appliance approval covers the use of HETAS approved smokeless fuels and wood.
Unlike other smoke-reducing stoves, the Yorkshire Stove can burn a wide range of fuels. Which fuel to choose depends on your own personal requirements and what is available locally. We strongly suggest that you try using a few different types to decide the type you personally prefer.

All fuels must be kept dry for best combustion results, also to help prevent discolouration on the glass of the fire door. Avoid fuel which contains much dust, or small particles as it will prevent the air from passing through the fuel.

A. FUELS THAT CAN BURN SMOKELESSLY ON THE YORKSHIRE STOVE:

WOOD: The Yorkshire Stove can take logs of up to 360mm (14") long, burn any type of wood as long as it is dry. By dry we mean that it contains less than 25% moisture. When first cut down, wood cells are full of water and will need drying for at least a year (outside under a shelter or tarpaulin will do) ensure there is air access to assist. Wet or 'green' wood wastes heat in making steam, and produces flammable acidic tars which will discolour the glass cling to and can damage your chimney or stove. Nails in wood could cause grate bars to jam as the nails fall from the wood.

WILDFIRE: compressed "Briquettes" formed from deep mined coal.

PEATS: Peat Turves and Peat formed into Briquettes i.e. "Bord na Mona". Like wood it must be kept dry as it readily absorbs moisture. De-ash gently to prevent fine ash flying about inside the stove.

LIGNITE: Lignite formed into Briquettes (i.e. Union Briketts) is a natural fuel, intermediate between peat and coal. It burns with great heat, but can produce large amounts of light ash, de-ash gently to prevent fine ash flying about inside the stove.

ANTHRACITE: is a very hard, shiny, natural, form of coal. Sometimes slow to light, it will burn for very long periods with great heat.

BRIQUETTES: Pureheat, Ancit, Phunacite and other approved Briquettes.

COKE: Is natural coal from which much of the gas and tar has been removed. All types can be burnt on the Yorkshire Stove, Sunbrite, Coalite etc though hard cokes are sometimes slower to light.

PETROLEUM COKE: Cosycoke, Long beach nuts, Supercoke, are made from petroleum residues and burn with great heat, negligible ash.

ALL APPROVED SMOKELESS FUELS: designated for use on either open fire or closed appliances.

B. FUELS THAT BURN WITH REDUCED SMOKE ON THE YORKSHIRE STOVE:

Although the Yorkshire Stove will burn these fuels with much lower smoke emission than conventional stoves, these fuels are **not** permitted to be used in smoke control areas.

BITUMINOUS COAL or HOUSECOAL: is raw, natural bituminous coal. It burns with great heat and relatively little ash. Like any natural product it is very variable, some types swell and become sticky (use a poker to break it up). The 'doubles' size (c50mm) is usually most satisfactory. Also all non-authorised fuels designed to be burnt on domestic solid fuel appliances.

FUELS THAT SHOULD NOT BE USED ON THE YORKSHIRE STOVE:

HOUSEHOLD WASTE: Some plastics give off very toxic fumes when burning, and remember that batteries and aerosols explode.

SOME YORKSHIRE TIPS...

1. The primary air control at the top of the fire door is the only air control required to supply air for combustion and to supply air wash to the ceramic glass window. This makes the Yorkshire very easy to use. Get familiar with its use by moving it in various positions and note the reaction of the fire. You will soon find the correct position for the fuels you use. Slide left to close, right to open.

2. For best combustion it is important that the entry to the afterburn chamber at the back of the firebox is kept clear of excessive ash to allow gases to pass up the flue, this will normally be cleared when the grate is riddled. With some fuels such as coal it will be necessary to clear the area of ash before re-fuelling. After clearing always push some of the burning fuel towards the entry to the afterburn chamber before adding more fuel.

3. Wood burns best on a layer of its own ash with the grate bars closed (see page 5. FIG 3-2) therefore when you riddle the grate leave a layer of ash about 13mm [½"] thick. If you are only burning wood the grate will only require shaking about once a week.

4. **ECONOMY** Surprisingly, best economy is achieved with the firebox full of fuel and the air control set nearly 'closed', to give a steady glow. The fire will burn much more efficiently than if you re-fuel 'little and often'.

5. **EXTENDED BURNING** The Yorkshire has also been approved for long burning periods of up to 10 hours *(HETAS Approved test)*. For extended all-day or all-night burning, allow the fire to burn down to a low, hot firebed. Remove the ash as required. Fill fully and set the air slide to a low setting. Hard fuels like anthracite, hard coke or hard briquettes will burn longest.

6. **BUYING FUEL** Pre-packed fuel is available in 10kg or 20kg bags from hardware shops etc, but can be relatively expensive. Any coal merchant will deliver bulk bags of up to 50kg at economical prices, call the number on the front page of this booklet to find your local supplier. It is a good idea to order a small quantity of several fuels, so that you can try them out. Insist that your fuel is supplied dry.

IT IS WISE TO CHECK THE FOLLOWING FROM TIME-TO-TIME: THE STOVE MUST BE COLD.

CONDITION OF FIREBRICKS AND THEIR SEALS Minor cracks in firebricks are quite normal due to the very high temperatures developed. Firebricks need only be replaced if part of the brick has broken away. The fibre seals between the bricks are only likely to need attention if the firebricks are removed or displaced.

CONDITION OF GRATE BARS Yorkshire firebars are made, not from ordinary iron, but from a chromium alloy for long life. Damaged bars should be promptly replaced with authorised Dunsley spare parts.

TIGHTNESS OF DOOR SEALS It is essential that the door seals correctly against the stove body. After a period of use the glass-fibre rope seal may become compressed or damaged. The seal should be closely examined and replaced as required. Check the setting of the door to ensure it is fitting correctly with the seal tight against the body of the stove.

The hinges can be adjusted by the two locking nuts which are situated on the hinges one each side of the front body of the stove, [remove the hot plate to reach the top inner nut on the fire door).

The door catches can be tightened by moving a washer located on the back of the door catch, to the front of the door catch (between the handle and the door). To slacken reverse the procedure.

CLEANING THE STOVE BODY The decorative parts can be cleaned with a damp cloth when the fire is cool. Do not use abrasives or metal polish, and never use aerosols near to the burning fire. Should repainting become necessary, the stove fire should be out and the stove cold. High temperature paints are available from solid fuel stove outlets.

AFTERBURN AIR INTAKE (See FIG.2. Page 4.)
There are eight afterburn air holes across the rear of the stove 230mm (9inch) from the top, 8mm dia. It is very unlikely these holes will become blocked, even if this happens it would not create a dangerous condition. These holes allow air to be drawn into the afterburn chamber to give excellent combustion.

A/22160/10/9/98

CLEANING THE LARGE AIR WASHED WINDOW The window of your Yorkshire Stove is made, not from glass, but from a tough transparent ceramic. With most fuels, it will remain fairly clean. An occasional wipe with a damp lint free cloth when the glass is cold is all that may be needed. Continual use at low Outputs, or use of housecoal and wood [especially if they are wet) may cause sticky tars to stain the glass. You can help prevent this by:

- Placing the firelighter and kindling fuel at the very back of the stove when lighting.
- Keeping the Air control fully open until the fire is nicely established.
- Using only dry fuel.
- Severe stains can be removed when the glass is cold using special stove glass cleaning liquid available from solid fuel stove outlets.

NOTE: After a period of use, slight crazing may appear on the window. This is not a fault. It will not affect performance or increase the risk of breakage.

PROBLEMS? Problems like those listed here are not normally caused by this appliance. They are due to some difficulty with the fireplace, chimney or fuels, so check back through this leaflet carefully.

POOR HEAT OUTPUT? This fire is sufficient to heat rooms up to about 160m^3 (5650 cu ft] depending on the type of fuel used and the building construction. To heat a room larger than this may require an excessive fuel consumption. Use only recommended fuels in the correct sizes. Check main flue, check stove flueways, check air intake, check grate bars, check space below grate, ensure ash is reasonably clear and not touching the grate.

DIFFICULTY IN BURNING FOR EXTENDED PERIODS? If all the fuel has burned away, this is probably because too much air has been reaching it. There are several possible causes:

1. The doors may not have been closed properly.
2. The chimney draught was too high (this can be a problem with any fire) and usually happens when it is very windy.
3. The air slide was not adjusted correctly.
4. Not enough fuel was put on the fire.
5. The sealing rope on the doors or glass may require attention.

If much unburned fuel is left, then a little more air is required, so the air control should be adjusted accordingly. If the problem persists check the sealing of the flue pipe to the appliance and chimney.

FUME EMISSION INTO ROOM A slight fume emission into the room may occur while refuelling, or if both doors [or just the ashpit door and the air slide are open together) but should not occur during normal running. If fumes occur in normal running **LET THE FIRE OUT AND CHECK THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Is the fluepipe well sealed into the appliance and chimney.
2. Check the flue way at the rear of the fire bed is not clogged with ash.
3. Check the chimney is clear (If the problem occurs after the fire has not been used for a period the chimney may be blocked by a birds nest or fall of ash and soot).
4. Can enough air enter the room - has the air brick been sealed?
   Double glazing installed or a fitted carpet closed gaps around the doors and skirting board?
5. Is there a downdraught on the chimney? This could be caused by a nearby tree, hill or high building and if this is suspected we recommend taking advice from a chimney expert.

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

The Stove flueways and throat plate must be kept clear. The frequency of cleaning will depend on use and the fuels burnt, as a guide we suggest:-

EVERY MONTH when the fire is out and the stove is cool, lift off the top hot plate and pull out the steel 'throat plate underneath. Use the operating tool and gloved hands, insert the claws of the tool into the two holes at the front of the plate from the underside, lift pull towards you and up, assist with the other hand to remove the plate. When cleaning is completed insert the plate with the bend at the rear facing downwards, push well back to stop.

Check for soundness of the bricks and the plate itself and remove any fly ash which might otherwise lead to a blocked flueway. Also check the entrance to the flue at the rear of the Firegrate and remove excess ash. When burning fuels such as peat or lignite which creates a lot of fly ash or bituminous coal, it is advisable to lift off the top hot plate, as above, once per week and remove any build up of deposits.

EVERY YEAR Have the chimney swept, using a wire centred sweeps brush fitted with a guide wheel. We strongly recommend that you engage a qualified chimney sweep (see the information on the front cover). Any purpose provided ventilation should be checked periodically at least once per year, to ensure that it is free from obstruction.

STOVE WITH DOORS, FIREBRICKS, GRATE BARS REMOVED

FIG.4

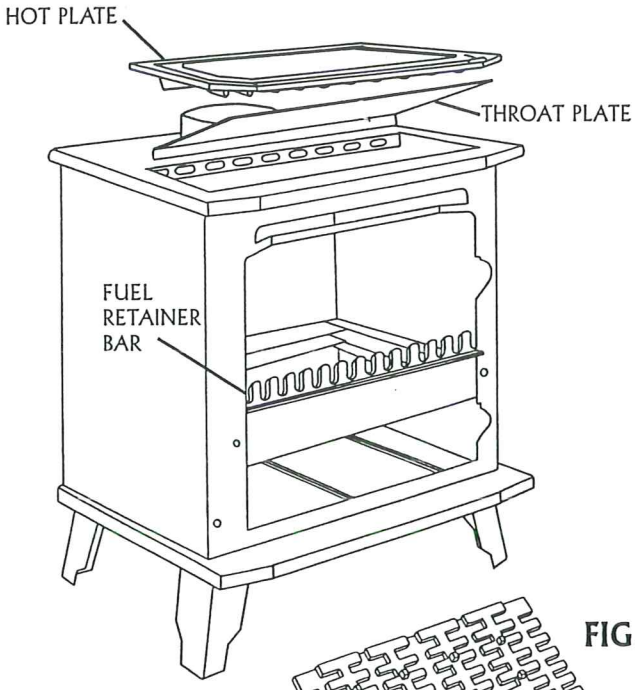
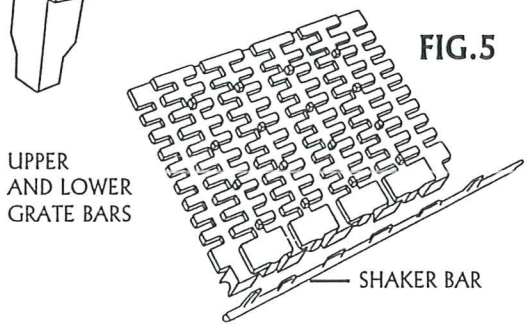


FIG.5



STOVE SIDE VIEW, WITH FIREBRICKS, THROAT PLATE, IN POSITION

FIG.6

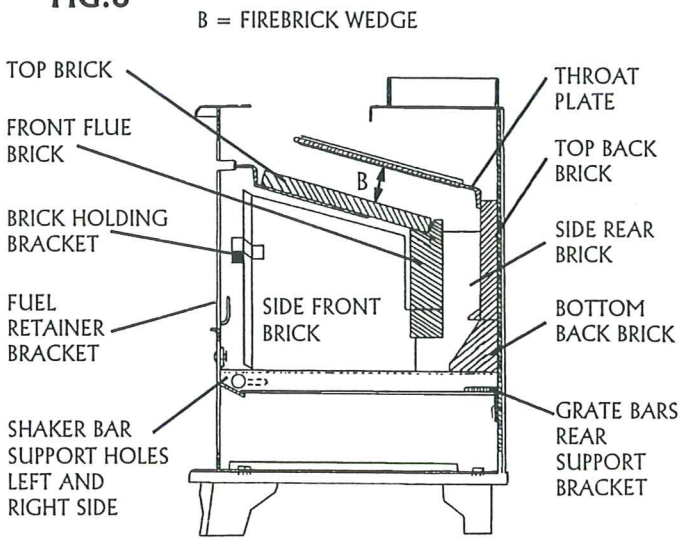
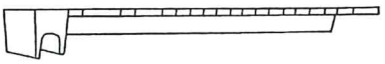
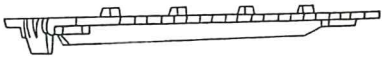
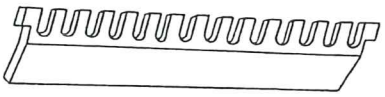


FIG.7  5 OFF

LOWER GRATE BAR, IN FIRST/OUT LAST

FIG.8  4 OFF

UPPER GRATE BAR, IN SECOND/OUT SECOND

FIG.9 

FUEL RETAINER BAR, IN THIRD/OUT FIRST

1. FITTING THE GRATE BARS

The shaker bar is already fitted, it should not normally be removed. (if it is to be removed see Para 3. also FIG. 5. AND 6. above.)

A. Turn the shaker bar so that the projections are facing upwards, see FIG. 5. above.

B. Place the 5 lower grate bars in position first, insert the bars with the half round boss facing downwards, see Fig. 7. to rest on the shaker bar between the projections, with the rear end of the bar resting on the rear support bracket below the firebricks. See FIG. 6.

C. Place the 4 upper grate bars on top and between the 5 lower grate bars, with the recess in the bottom fitting on the projections of the shaker bar, see FIG. 8.

2. FITTING FUEL RETAINER BAR

A. See FIG. 4, 6+9. Note the fuel retainer brackets, one each side of the door opening.

B. See FIG. 4. and 9. fuel retainer bar, take hold with the castle projections uppermost and the sloping skirt facing inwards to the firebox to protect the riddling movement. Slide the retainer bar into the holding brackets.

NOTE- The fuel retainer bar must be taken out first to remove the grate bars.

3. To remove the shaker bar, remove fuel retainer bar, remove all grate bars, remove the name plate at the right side facing by removing the two screws, turn the bar so that the projections face backwards, slide the bar into the key hole slot at the right, push the bar inwards and upwards at the left side, pull out of the key hole slot and remove. Replace in reverse order.

N.B. DRAWINGS NOT TO SCALE

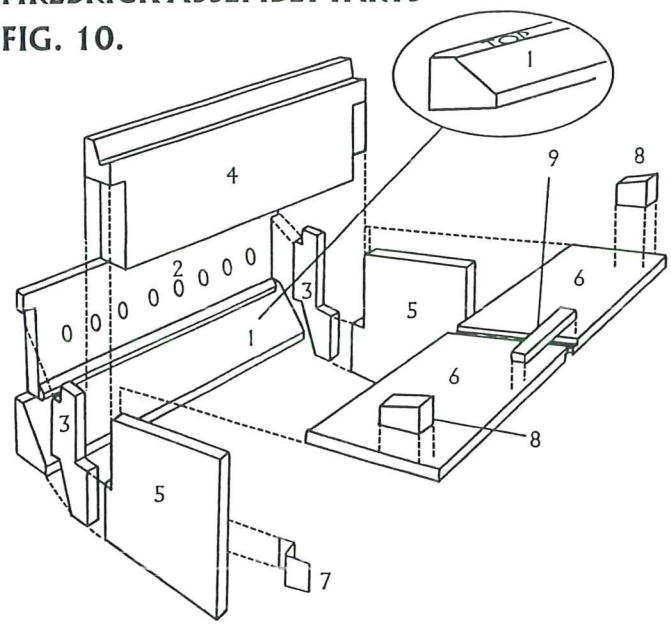
FIREBRICKS - See Fig. 10 below.

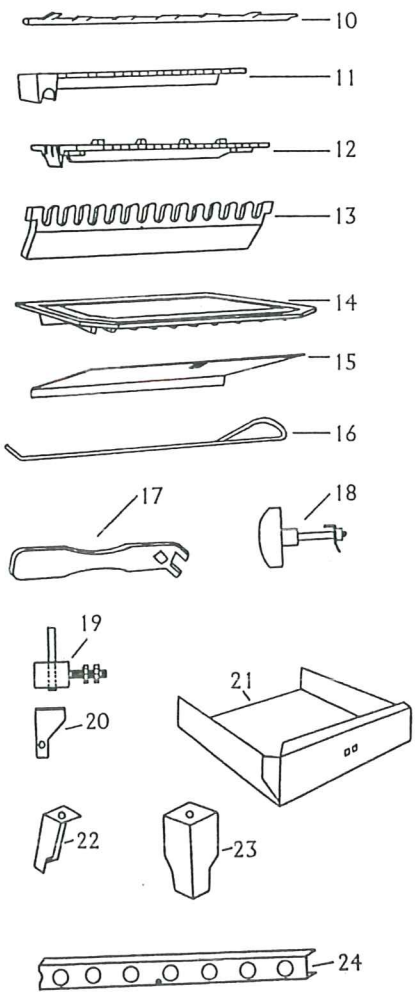
The Yorkshire Stove is supplied with all firebricks fitted. The firebricks should not be removed except to replace broken ones, or if it is known a seal is broken and requires replacing.

The firebricks are sealed at the relevant joints with fibre sealing rope, to give a flexible and heat resistant seal. They are held in place at the front of No.5 bricks with a brick holding bracket to enable removal and replacement, yet hold them firmly in position during use. See Fig.6. Page 9.

If it is required to remove or refit the firebricks, proceed as follows to the firebrick you wish to replace, then re-assemble in reverse order.

FIREBRICK ASSEMBLY PARTS FIG. 10.





THE STOVE MUST BE COLD

A. Remove hot plate. Remove throat plate, See FIG. 4. Page 9.

B. Remove No 8, firebrick wedges above No. 6. Bricks, one on each side.

C. Remove No. 9. metal wedge above No. 6. bricks, which crosses both No. 6. bricks at front top.

D. Remove No. 6. bricks, left and right top, these bricks are interchangeable.

E. Remove No. 7. the brick holding brackets, from No. 5. bricks left and right side. The brackets are not fixed by screws, lift upwards to remove, lightly tap if necessary See FIG. 6. Page 9.

F. Remove No. 5. bricks, left and right side front, these bricks are interchangeable.

G. Remove No. 4. brick, front flue brick.

H. Remove No. 3. bricks, left and right side rear, these bricks are interchangeable.

I. Remove No. 2. brick, top back brick.

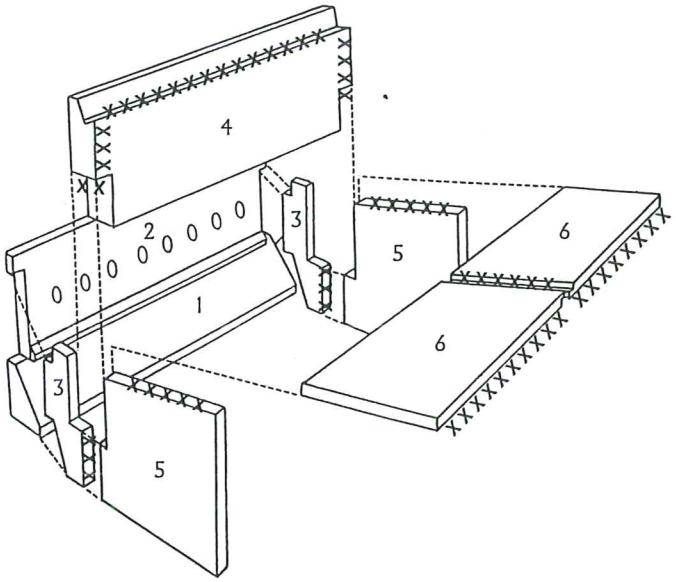
J. Remove No. 1. brick, bottom back brick. Note this brick has the word TOP cast on the top face, ensure this brick is replaced correctly, otherwise the remaining bricks will not fit. See FIG. 10.

REPLACE IN REVERSE ORDER.

KEY No.	LIST OF SPARE PARTS items marked * not on drawing	No. OFF	DUNSLEY PART No.
1	Bottom back brick	1	2001
2	Top back brick	1	2002
3	Side rear brick, interchangeable	2	2003
4	Front flue brick	1	2004
5	Side front brick, interchangeable	2	2005
6	Top brick, interchangeable	2	2006
7	Firebrick holding bracket, interchangeable	2	2007
8	Firebrick wedge, interchangeable	2	2008
9	Metal wedge	1	2009
10	Shaker Bar	1	2010
11	Lower grate bar	1	2011
12	Upper grate bar	1	2012
13	Fuel retainer bar	1	2013
14	Hot plate	1	2014
15	Throat plate	1	2015
16	Hooked poker	1	2016
17	Operating tool	1	2017
18	Door knob assembly, either door brass or black	1	2018
19	Hinge assembly, either door	1	2019
20	Hinge pin retainer, top hinge only	1	2020
21	Ash shovel	1	2021
22	Legs rear SHORT 110mm adjustable	2	2022
23	Legs front SHORT 110mm	2	2023
*	Legs rear STANDARD 210mm adjustable	2	2024
*	Legs front STANDARD 210mm	2	2025
24	Air control damper	1	2026
*	Knob for air control damper brass or black	1	2027
*	Ceramic glass for top door	1	2028
*	Top door	1	2029
*	Bottom door	1	2030
*	Air diverter	1	2031
*	Glass retainer tabs with screws	4	2032
*	Fibre seal for glass	1	2033
*	Sealing rope for hot plate	1	2034
*	Sealing rope for top door	1	2035
*	Sealing rope for bottom door	1	2036
*	Sealing rope for firebricks	1	2037
*	Sealing rope glue	1	2038
*	Griddle (see page 12)	1	2039
*	Trivet (see page 12)	1	2040
*	Ash Container (see page 12)	1	1414
*	Fuel Carrier (see page 12)	1	1429

REPLACING SEALING ROPE AS REQUIRED

The sealing rope on the firebricks of the Yorkshire Stove is manufactured from high quality material and should not normally require replacing. However it may become necessary to replace the sealing rope or bricks for some reason in the future. Please refer to the drawing below, also page 10. When replacing the rope hold in position with spots of glue whilst the bricks are being re-assembled. The bricks will then hold the rope firmly in position. The joints requiring rope seals are marked with an X.



No. 1. brick requires no sealing rope.

No. 2. brick requires sealing rope on the reverse side, the rope fits into the half round depression (not shown).

No. 3. bricks have sealing rope on the front bottom edge.

No. 4. brick has sealing rope at both ends where it fits into the recess between 3 and 5. also on the top front ledge.

No. 5. bricks have sealing rope on the top edge.

No. 6. bricks have sealing rope on the lip of the joint where the two bricks meet. Also on the front underside where it sits on the metal ledge, this front rope could sit on the metal ledge.

TO REPLACE DOOR GLASS OR FIBRE SEAL

The glass is held in position by four retainer tabs, remove the tabs, ease the glass out at the bottom then remove. Check fibre seal and replace with new as required, check small gaskets on retainer tabs and replace as required.

Replace in reverse order.

If it is required to remove the door it is not necessary to disturb the door hinge adjustment.

Open the door to at least 90°.

The door is pivoted on top and bottom pin. Remove the hinge pin retainer, (top hinge only). Remove the bottom pin upwards. Remove the top pin downwards.

Replace in reverse order.

In some instances it could be necessary to insert a screwdriver, or similar, under the head of the pin to move it out.

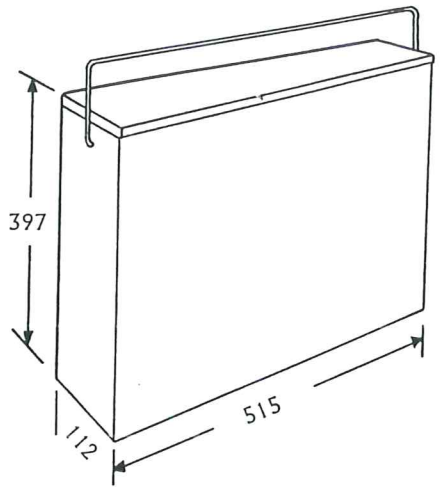
TO RENEW THE SEALING ROPE ON THE DOORS OR HOT PLATE

Remove old sealing rope, clean metal groove with steel wool or similar, put adhesive Part No. 2038 in bottom of groove and push new sealing rope firmly in position.

AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES FOR THE YORKSHIRE STOVE

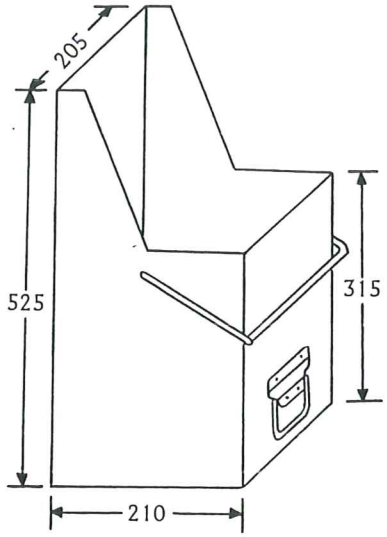
ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES

Multi-Fuel Ash Container
Dunsley Part No. 1414



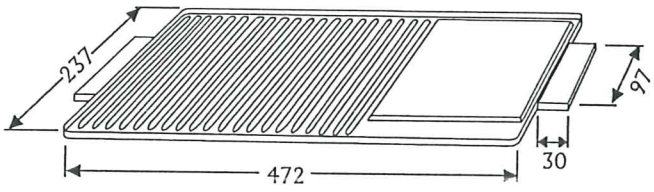
The Yorkshire ashpan slides into the ash container to avoid possible spillage of ash when carrying through your residence.

Fuel Carrier
Dunsley Part No. 1429



The nose fits easily through the top door of the Yorkshire to re-fuel.

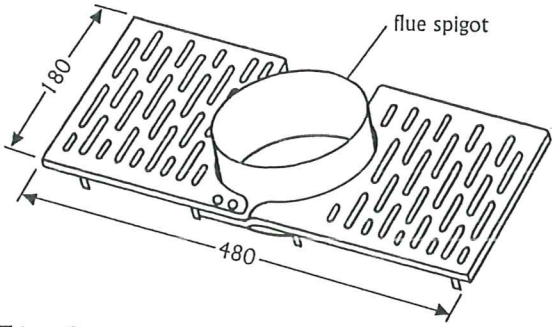
Griddle
Part No. 2039



The Griddle fits on top of the hot plate ideal to griddle your bacon, sausage, chops, steaks etc.

The Dunsley Griddle has been specially designed for the Yorkshire Stove, it has a ribbed surface and a flat surface for different foods. If you require more information please send for a leaflet. The griddle can also be used on most gas and electric ovens.

Trivet
Part No. 2040



The Trivet fixes round the flue spigot, held securely by two screws and raised slightly from the stove top to keep food or liquid warm.

Dunsley Heat Limited, Fearnought, Huddersfield Road, Holmfirth, Huddersfield , Yorkshire, England HD7 2TU. Tel: (01484) 682635

Designers and Manufacturers of Heating equipment for over 50 Years

Dunsley operate a policy of constant development. Details can vary as development continues from those given in this publication.

LEAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS ADJACENT TO THE INSTALLED AND TESTED APPLIANCE

A/22160/10/9/98